

THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

THE INDIANS.

To those who have been conversant with the history of the Department of the Interior of the United States, so far as the Territory of Utah is concerned, our present remarks may be of but little importance, and calculated to throw not much new light upon matters and things of present occurrence. To those afar off, however, who only form their judgments upon tell-tale rehearsals, and only gather their information from the vague and irresponsible gleanings of newspaper correspondents, who, many of them, like wandering and unappropriated meteors, catch but a flying glimpse of undefined circumstances, we may safely venture a few suggestions.

Our "local news" this week presents some few items of no very contemptible importance to the citizens of our Territory. In the north we are informed of outrages the most barefaced and bold that can be compared with on any record. There the fury of the brawny Indian has begun to display itself in terms the most unequivocal. In the very heart of our settlements, the war-club and tomahawk are swung in wild defiance; the quiver of the red-man is replenished full with the sharpened arrows of destruction; the powder-horn and bullet-pouch are supplied afresh with the preparations of death; and all forebode a time of attack and war, and blood and slaughter. In the south the omens are no less portentous. In the former the vengeance of the Indian is displayed in the streaming blood and gaping wounds of a citizen. In the latter, the hatred of the pale marauder is dignified by the scalped and river-washed corpse of an Indian youth.

The two stories, as they are given to the public, may tell for themselves. Forming, however, as they do, but texts for comment, we may be excused in assuming the rights of commentators.

Without a lengthened or particularly argumentative apology, Utah will, without question, be excused from entering into a long history of her career since first the flag of the republic was hoisted upon the lands now claimed by her, and guaranteed by Congressional action as her own. Nor is it necessary to enter upon a long investigation as to the original proprietorship of the soil, or the question of aboriginal claims. Utah was found a desert by our pioneers, claimed by a government with which our own was doing battle. The termination of a war, redundant with glory and brevets, left her under the peculiar care of the victors. Her horrids of native savages were committed to the fraternal guardianship of the new occupants; and conciliation with the native heirs was left to their discretion. Forced from the homes of childhood and the neighborhood of traditional civilization, the pioneers of Utah adopted the territory as their home. As a scant remuneration for their frightened game and the occupation of their fisheries and hunting-grounds, the ancient occupants shared liberally in the wardrobes and subsistence of the new-comers. All moved along smoothly and without interruption. The Indian donned his shirt and pantaloons; and looked with pride and pleasure upon his squaw enrobed in chemise and petticoat.

The unpalatable hash of sun-flower seeds and crickets was replaced by corn-bread and flour-biscuit. Their bettered condition made them content and happy. Their domestic traditions were uninterrupted, and a general feeling of satisfaction prevailed among the tribes. Renegade bands of marauders were followed with vigor and punished with promptitude; and the arms of the Republic compelled and received their homage.

Eventually "the onward march of civilization"—that proud boast of the mixed Angles—brought with it its usual concomitants; and the natives shared in its bounty. The "placeros" of the west scattered abroad their glittering attractions; and the blood of the Indian, required to add lustre and value to the tempting treasure, flowed freely at the will of the adventurer. An inquiring look from the red fisherman on the banks of his native river was answered by a whizzing death-knell from the mouth of a revolver. Unhoused and homeless the papoose, clinging to the maternal hands in agony, beheld its homestead wick-up in flames, and wept as the merciless smoke curled up high and laughingly among the clouds. The cry of vengeance boomed along the deserts, and while the ruthless murderer dug his glittering gold from out the ravines of the Sierra Nevada, many a sore heart throbbled and burst over the mangled monuments of

the Indian's revenge. The pathway to riches, as almost ever it has seemed to be, was bespattered with blood. In the north and west the death-cry of the Indian was followed by the whoop of vengeance. And in the south the springs poisoned by the reckless, heartless gold-seekers, bubbled forth their terrible retributions at the Mountain Meadows.

These are matters of the past. What of now? The unproductive and ill-directed campaign of last summer against the Indians of the north, is presenting to us a balance-sheet which portends a harsh settlement. The parties of our citizens assailed recently, were so assailed because of their readiness to aid in the discovery of the Indians charged as having been engaged in the depredations of that season. The accused Indians, conquering by a retreat, and still unpunished, now seek out the nearest and most helpless, and there they wreak their vengeance. The display of a well-mounted squadron in arms was but a laughing-theme to them; and the seven days' preparation and march of reinforcements only made them laugh the louder. They had but to retire to their ambush and chuckle at the retreat; and then come down to pay off their bitter scores.

We would not be considered by any means, as deteriorating from the valued gallantry of our troops. But there were some little matters so supremely unaccountable in the great campaign of last summer, that needs either apology or explanation. To try and not accomplish should never be written on the flag of a brave army.

Of the south what can be said? A gentleman, whose superior qualifications entitle him to the honor of an oath and uplifted hand to support the constitution and laws and honor of his country, &c., as an U. S. Deputy Marshal, is found inveigling an unfortunate young Indian into his toils, and aided by one accused of felony, though not convicted, commits him scalped and bleeding in his death-agony to the waters of the Sevier; his protection and fair trial having been previously guaranteed. To whom shall be reserved the rehearsal of the bloody episodes of such monstrosities? That poor Indian is found murdered. Every relic shows cowardly butchery. He is shot while an untried prisoner, and scalped under the federal protection. He was not a fugitive slave, whose woolly cranium might be asked to excuse cruelty and insult, but an untried freeman—a brave confiding child of the forest. It is hard for us to pronounce judgment in any matter. But if the facts are as represented, we incline to the opinion that Messrs. Johnston and Kirk should be committed, unmasked for, and without delay, to the tribunal and tender judgment of the Indian's tribe, and compelled to pay the debt of their own dastardly perfidy.

But what is the use of talking? The Indian department of Utah appears to exist only in name and salaries. The superintendent has undoubtedly travelled and talked much; perchance has taken many sketches of Indian life and customs; but a very important portion of his career lately has been devoted to squabbles about his balance-sheet at Washington. The prospects of political preferment seem to have occupied the exclusive attention of Major Dodge in the west. "Notes and queries" on the condition of civilized society in Utah, have apparently usurped the entire talents and sagacity of Major Humphreys. And we did hear in days of "auld lang syne" of one Rogers, who had received an appointment to the charge of a portion of our subaltern friends; but finding him an every-day patron of the private restaurants and promenading pathways of our own quiet city, presume that the appointment was either not confirmed or not accepted. In the meantime the poor forester, even as we are yet writing, presents himself at our door in his aboriginal breech-clout, and with the rage of a blanket, the gift of ten years ago, asks for bread. The hungry savage cannot be turned over to the dogs; but, may we ask, has not the Great Father, the Government paid for his canteens and new shirts and blankets?

Flour.—Mr. Thomas Box, at the old stand of Miller & Russell, with buy a few thousand pounds of good flour, if offered immediately. Mr. B. has a fine stock of goods; give him a call.

Pony Express to St. Joseph Mail.—We have been requested to enquire how it is, that the pony express makes such good time, while the regular St. Jo. and Salt Lake mail arrives so irregularly?

Thanks to our Delegate.—We are under renewed obligations to the Hon. W. H. Hooper, for late files of eastern papers.

Local News.

Accident.—On Wednesday morning last, while Mr. Benjamin Beer was engaged searching for a lost article in a well, in the 7th Ward, the masonry surrounding the well gave way, burying the man beneath a mass of stone and rubbish; it occupied some six hours to extricate him. He was bruised and scratched considerably, but had no bones broken, neither was he otherwise seriously injured.

Killed by Indians.—A report is in circulation that Thos. S. Williams has been killed, and that Fernando A. Jackson has been mortally wounded by the Indians on the Mojave. These gentlemen, it will be remembered, left this city some time ago for California, on business.

Pony Express.—Second Trip Inside or Time.—The pony express from St. Joseph to California arrived in this city on Thursday morning at 7.55, one hour and five minutes inside of schedule time. It brought Washington dates till the 12th inst.—The pony express which arrived in this city from California, at 5.57 p.m., on Sunday last, the 15th, left Sacramento at 5.2 p.m. of the 11th. The space from Rush Valley to this city, 75 miles, was ridden by Master Egan, son of the Major, in four hours and a half. The next express from California is due at 5 o'clock this evening.

Cricket War.—There is every probability of another contest with our old enemies, the crickets, this year. Immense numbers are already hatched out along the base of the mountains. Notwithstanding this, we hope for the best.

Another Utah Commission.—A rumor is in our city that another commission is appointed to investigate the financial accounts of certain disbanding agents of the General Government. Col. Stambaugh and Maj. Montgomery, we have heard, constitute the commission.

Ogilvie Foxed.—Information reached Mr. Jno. B. Winder, on Thursday morning, that Oliver Ogilvie had been discovered. It will be remembered by our readers, that this unfortunate man was buried in a snow slide in Parley's Canyon about two months since. Mr. W., accompanied by a man, proceeded at once to the spot indicated, and found part of one hand above the snow; they dug down about two feet, and found the body enclosed in ice. The warmth of the body had melted the snow, which afterwards froze and formed a case of ice around him. Mr. W. delivered the body to J. C. Little, city sexton, who, with his usual promptness, gave instructions to have the deceased properly attended to and ready for interment on Friday, on which day the body was respectfully interred in the city cemetery.

Probate Court, G. S. L. County.—Charles Mauhard, arrested on an indictment for grand larceny, was tried before the Probate Court, on yesterday afternoon. Mr. Miner appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Stout for the defense. The jury, after an absence of one hour returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the prisoner, to three years and six months' hard labor.

Further Indian Hostilities.—Capt. Randall arrived yesterday from Bear River. He reports further depredations by the Indians. They had stolen some eight or ten horses belonging to Mr. Geo. Marsh, of Willow Creek, and four others from the same settlement. One of the Indians engaged in the depredations committed last week had been captured at Brigham City, but he had been rescued by others of the band. The general bearing of the Indians in the northern settlements is very hostile. It is reported that they are gathering on Bear River, and state that they are short a tee-buck (very angry), and want to fight.

Preparatory to the Movement of the Troops.—On Tuesday night last a small party of observation, detached to examine and explore the route through Spanish Fork Canyon, and as far as Green River, passed the night at Lehi. We understand a Mr. Jones is employed as guide, and that the party are expected to make a report relative to the practicability of a route, before the main body of the army will move from Camp Floyd.

Utah County Probate Court.—During the past week this court has been in session. We give a brief account of the proceedings of the first two days, from which it appears manifest that the judiciary of Utah county is determined not to be behind their co-ordinates in G. S. L. Co., in punishing crime, and making the law honorable. During the said two days, seven indictments had been found, and the following persons convicted and sentenced:—Thos. Brown, charged with burglary, fined \$100, \$10 damage, and costs. Thomas Penn and Lamoni Colton, charged with burglary, fined \$75 each, and \$10 damage each, and costs of suit. Charles Jarvis, charged with larceny, fined \$40, \$10 damage, and costs, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four months. Wm. Riley Green, charged with larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years. Albert Chadwick, charged with larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

New Commitments.—Sheriff Wall, of Utah County, arrived in this city on Thursday. He had the honor of conveying to the interior of the Penitentiary the following gentlemen:—Charles Jarvis, charged with grand larceny, sentenced to hard labor in Penitentiary for four months. William Riley Green, for grand larceny, two years at hard labor. Albert Chadwick (alias James Albert Chadwick), for grand larceny, two years at hard labor. There is another chance for liberating

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—During the early part of last week, Wigger-otsey Jack, alias Tynon and Penup, and band, visited this city for the purpose of obtaining presents from the Indian department, in which, we are informed, they failed. After lingering around the city a day or two, they left for the north "mad," and filled with a spirit of revenge, which they partially vented upon two citizens of Farmington, Davis co., named Barnard: the Indians assaulted them at their residence, and, but for a timely escape, they would have been murdered in their own houses. After stealing a pony and some other articles of less value, the Indians passed on to Kingston's Fort on the Weber, near which place they assaulted a man on the prairie, inflicting upon him eight arrow wounds, after which they were about to dispatch him with war clubs; but luckily he snatched a club that fell from one of them, and successfully defended himself, at which the fellows made off. They then killed some stock, and took to the mountains. On receiving the news of this outrage, Gen. C. W. West, of Ogden City, ordered out a party to follow and chastise those insolent "red skins;" the party, however, had to return without having accomplished their object.—The above are the facts in the case, as we have learned them. Wigger-otsey is said to be the chief of those marauding Shoshonees, who have of late proved themselves so troublesome to the emigrants travelling the northern route to California, along which route his war-path lies.

INDIAN MURDERED BY WHITE MEN.

From our Fillmore correspondent, Beta, writing under date of April 10th, we glean the following particulars of a most atrocious murder committed upon a young Indian on the Sevier River. The names of the accused parties are not strange to our readers. Johnston, more familiarly known as Joaquin Johnston, has figured considerably in and around Camp Floyd, having been attracted thither, from California, by the glitter of the army gold. Kirk is of that delicious class of U. S. Deputy Marshals who have favored us with their delicious company since the opening of the late magnificent and virtuous federal courts of Utah.

Beta says:—"On Tuesday last, 3d inst., two men—one, the notorious Johnston of Camp Floyd, the other, a person named Kirk, a Deputy Marshal,—arrived at Cedar Springs, and enquired for an Indian, about 18 years old, whom Mr. David Savage brought with him from the south, when returning from his late exploring expedition. Both Mr. Savage and the youth having gone for a load of wood, they loitered about until they saw them returning, when going up to them, Johnston, pointing a pistol at the Indian, said, "You are my prisoner." Mr. Savage, not being willing he should be arrested without cause, desired to know wherefore they demanded him, whereupon an altercation took place between him and Johnston, the latter using violent threats to the Indian, at the same time pointing a pistol at him, as if his vindictive feelings were such that they could not be satiated but by there and then, shedding his blood: Mr. Savage, however, stepped between them, and no violence was done at that time. They then produced a writ (supposed since, by some, to be fictitious) authorizing them to arrest said Indian, on a pretence that he had sometime ago murdered a herdsman of the name of Wilburn, about forty miles from San Bernardino, while taking cattle to California. Suspicion seems to have singled out this Indian as the perpetrator of the deed, from some letters or rumors from the south, though there does not appear to be any positive evidence that he had any hand in it at all. Indeed, when Mr. Savage met with him some two months ago, at the Vegas, he told him he had been sick for five months, and his slender form fully corroborated his words. The Indian positively denied that he was guilty, but consented to go with them to Camp Floyd to await his trial, Deputy Marshal Kirk, at the same time, promising him protection, and that no harm should befall him on the way; how much his promise was worth, the sequel will best disclose.

On Saturday last, news reached Fillmore that Kirk and Johnston had been seen at Nephi, and that they had reported that the Indian, on coming to the Sevier bridge, jumped into the river, whereupon they fired on him and killed him. Not being satisfied with this report, a party of four, including myself, started for the Sevier to try, if possible, to discover the body of the Indian, and ascertain how he came by his death. We arrived at the Sevier on Sunday morning, and commenced our search, and soon discovered—about a quarter of a mile below the bridge—the spot where the poor "red skin" had fallen by the deadly weapons of his "pale-faced" murderers. It appears, from the prints describable, that after they had killed him, they took the body, and, standing face to face, pitched it into the river. We continued our search, and very soon—about half a mile farther down the river—succeeded in finding the body. On examining it we found it had been scalped, and had received four balls—two, apparently, before he fell and two afterwards. Of the two former, one had entered from the right side, a little below the armpit, fracturing the right arm as it went; the other, from the left side—penetrating the body on the left side of the back. Of the latter, one had entered a little above the right breast, and the other a little below the left, and so near, it seems, were the weapons of death to the body that, in one place, the fire from the pistol scorched the skin. The perpetrators of this cowardly and cold-blooded murder had tucked the Indian's hat into his belt, previous to pitching the body into the river, as if they would fain leave not a vestige behind that

might have a tendency to throw light on the fate of this unfortunate son of the forest. After a careful examination of the body, we dug a grave and decently interred it. Those revengeful feelings so abundantly manifested in Johnston towards this Indian youth, may have arisen from his being one of a party who gave him considerable trouble when going south with a band of stolen horses; as he was heard say that he recognized him: be that as it may, it is another proof of the direful results of that civilization so lately introduced amongst us.

The following are the names of the party who discovered and examined the body, viz:—Lewis Brunson, Bishop; David Savage, J. P.; Jno. King, William Stevens, Jr.

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS FROM UTAH.

The following is the General Order, as issued at Camp Floyd:—

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UTAH, Camp Floyd, U. T., April 10, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 10.

To carry out the movement of troops indicated in General Order No. 6, current orders, from the Head Quarters of the Army, the following directions will be observed:

1.—The Regimental Staff and Band, and Companies "A," "B," "C," and "D," of 10th Infantry, under command of the senior officer (Captain DeLoach), will march from Camp Floyd to Fort Bridger via Timpanogas canon on the 10th proximo, where Companies "B" and "D" will take post-rations for ten days (all bacon) will be taken.

2.—Immediately after the arrival of these Companies at Fort Bridger, the Staff and Band, and Companies "A," "B," "C," and "D," of 10th Infantry, under command of the senior officer (Captain DeLoach), will march for, and take post at Fort Laramie. Rations for twenty-five days (3.7 bacon) will be taken.

3.—The troops for New Mexico will march in two general columns.

The 1st general column consisting of the 7th Infantry and two companies of the 2nd Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Col. Monahan, will move by the Timpanogas Pass, Fort Bridger, the Pass, Cheyenne Pass and Sangre de Cristo Pass to Fort Garland.

The 2nd general column consisting of the 5th Infantry, and 2 Companies of the 10th Infantry, under command of the senior officer (Bvt. Lieut. Col. Cassin, 10th Infantry), will march by Spanish Fork canon, (around the head of Lake Utah), to where Loring trail crosses Green River, and thence follow that trail to Fort Garland.

These two general columns will be subdivided into two columns of six companies each, as set forth hereafter, the two sub-columns to keep within one day's march of each other.

After leaving Fort Bridger and the crossing of Green River, it is left to the discretion of the commanders of the two general columns to make more minute subdivisions of their commands, or, to concentrate them as may be found expedient.

4.—The 1st sub-column consisting of five companies of the 7th Infantry, with the Head Quarters and Company "G," 2nd Dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Monahan, will march from Camp Floyd on the 15th proximo with rations for 30 days (3.7 bacon). Asst. Surgeon Norris and Ryland will accompany this column.

5.—The 2nd sub-column, consisting of the remaining companies of the 7th Infantry at Camp Floyd (4 in number), under command of the senior Captain present (Brevet Major Pate), will march on the day after the 1st sub-column, with rations as furnished for that column. On its arrival at Fort Bridger, it will be joined by the remaining company of the 7th Infantry at that post (F.), and company "I," 2d Dragoons, and continue its march from thence under command of the senior captain on duty with the 7th Infantry (Bvt. Major Gaxline). These two companies will take rations at Fort Bridger for 70 days (3.4 bacon). Asst. Surgeon Coray will accompany this column.

It is left to the discretion of the commander of the 1st General Column to re-arrange the companies of the 1st and 2d sub-columns, horse and foot, before leaving Fort Bridger.

6.—The 3d sub-column, consisting of four companies of the 5th Infantry, and companies "A," "B," "C," and "H," of the 10th Infantry, under command of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Cassin, Major 10th Infantry, will march from Camp Floyd on the 20th proximo with rations for the whole command to Green River for 20 days (3.7 bacon), and from thence to Fort Garland for 45 days for 6 companies. Asst. Surgeon Gentry and Bailey will accompany this column. Asst. Surgeon Coray the commander of this column will detach company "H" of the 5th Infantry, made up to the strength of 2 officers and 60 soldiers, with pack animals with rations for 40 days (all bacon) to make the exploration to Santa Fe via the Spanish trail, called for by the General Order. Asst. Surgeon Bailey will accompany this company. The company will take rations at Fort Bridger for 70 days (3.4 bacon). The company drawing its subsistence from the wagons until leaving Green River.

7.—The 4th sub-column consisting of the remaining 6 companies of the 5th Infantry at Camp Floyd, with the Head Quarters of the Regiment (Bvt. Lieut. Col. Chapman commanding), will march on the day after the 3d sub-column with rations for 65 days (3.7 bacon). Asst. Surgeon Clements will accompany this column.

8.—TRANSPORTATION.—The Deputy Quarter Master General will furnish the necessary transportation for the above movements, conforming to the General Regulations for the Army as for change of station and allowing 30 lbs. for each soldier and authorized baggage, dress and servant.

The loads for the company wagons (mule teams) will not exceed 2000 lbs. in weight, exclusive of 300 lbs. the allowance of forage for 5 days. The loads in the wagons of the general supply train (ox teams), which will be equally divided between the 2 sub-columns of each general column, will not exceed 8000 lbs., to which may be added about 500 lbs. of forage. After the different columns are in readiness for the march, an Inspector will be appointed to see the wagons weighed, and cause all surplus weight in the company wagons, if any, to be transferred to other wagons, or rejected.

One spring wagon (ambulances) will be furnished to each of the 4 sub-columns for New Mexico, and one for the Battalion of the 10th Infantry, leaving Camp Floyd for Fort Laramie. For the proper use of these vehicles the attention of commanders is directed to paragraph 1 of General Order No. 1, of 1859, from the War Department.

One travelling forgo for each sub-column, and 1 portable forgo for the Battalion 10th Infantry going to Fort Laramie, with the necessary tools and a supply of horse and mule shoes will be supplied.

As each column will have with it two kinds of transportation, to wit: oxen and mules, the attention of commanders is called to this fact, that no attempt should be made during the daily progress of the troops to make the rate of travel of the oxen and mules to correspond. The mule travelling at least one half mile further than the ox in an hour, such attempt would break the latter down. As near as may be, the troops will halt for rest every eighth day.

9.—CLOTHING.—The Deputy Quarter Master General will furnish to each sub-column for

New Mexico such a supply of clothing as will last the troops, say, six months after their arrival at their ultimate destination. This is prescribed by the 2d of the soldier's manual, and one pair of shoes in addition. New Mexico will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department with one guide, and each sub-column an interpreter, the latter to be also employed in the duty of herding.

11.—SUSSEQUENCE.—The Chief of the Subsistence Department will cause the troops to be furnished with the necessary food for the march, with a proper proportion of animal food. Rations will be issued to companies for four days at a time.

12.—MEDICINE.—The Medical Director and Purveyor will furnish a suitable supply, of instruments, medicines, and hospital stores, for each column during its march, and for the month after the arrival of the troops at their ultimate destination.

13.—ORDNANCE.—Two hundred rounds of cartridges per man will be taken in addition to the ten rounds habitually carried on the person of the soldier under existing orders. One thousand rounds of this supply (1 box) will be carried in the company wagons, the remainder with the general supply train.

14.—It is desirable, and expected, that the Regimental or Acting Quarter-master to each of the sub-columns, will perform the duty of A. A. Company (Commissary) of Subsistence.

15.—Should it be inexpedient from the state of the roads or from stress of weather for the different columns to march on the day specified, they will do so as soon thereafter as practicable.

By order of
Bvt. Col. C. F. Smith,
L. A. WILLIAMS,
A. D. C. & Adj. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Home News.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The government with such information as is now in its possession, approves of the recent conduct of our naval officers in the Gulf of Mexico. The refusal of the Miramonte steamers to show their colors when asked to do so, was sufficient to place them in the position of pirates.

The Military bill which passed the Senate, amended by an appropriation for a mounted regiment to protect the Texas frontiers, had scarcely been sent to the House before reliable intelligence was received by the War Department, that the troubles on the Rio Grande were at an end, and no more troops were needed. Hence the amendment will be stricken out. It is thought that the affairs along that celebrated river have been much exaggerated and colored, for ulterior purposes, which may yet be disclosed.

A grave and serious difficulty has occurred between the American and Mexican settlers at Mesilla, Arizona. Several have been killed on both sides. The Mexicans outnumbered, and were surrounding the Americans, who had sent to Fort Fillmore for assistance.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The *Courier & Enquirer* is responsible for the following:—"We learn from a satisfactory source in Paris, that the French Government were advised that Spain has agreed to sell Cuba to the United States. Everything was arranged except the price, about which there was some little difference of opinion."

A Mormon colony exists in Wheeling, Va.; the elders have succeeded in making about forty of the citizens converts to the new faith.

The new war steamer Pocahontas, at Norfolk, has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, under command of Capt. Hazard.

A company of volunteers is forming at Omaha, N. T., for the purpose of aiding Gov. Sam Houston, of Texas, to defend and protect the American frontier in the Southwest from the marauding bands of Mexicans. Some of the first young men of the place are enlisted in the enterprise.

Messrs. Howard, Case, Burnham, Bonham and Dimmock were announced on the 22d, in the House as a select committee on Mr. Howard's resolution, directing an examination into the charges made in debate in December last, by Messrs. Haskin, Adrian and Hickman, against the President for seeking improperly to influence their official action on the Lecompton bill. Mr. Bonham asked, and was excused from serving on the Committee.

FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, April 10.—The steamship Arrogant has arrived from Sinaloa on the 4th instant. The Spanish war steamer Habana was in port, with dispatches from the Spanish squadron at Vera Cruz for Havana. We have Vera Cruz dates for the 1st. The city was quiet, and it was reported that Miramonte had left for the capital. The estimated loss of property by the bombardment of Vera Cruz is \$500,000. This is doubtless an exaggeration, as residents of Vera Cruz say the valuation of the whole city would hardly reach that amount.

ARRIVAL OF THE FREIGHT STEAMER BALTIC.—Halifax, April 10.—The Canadian freight screw steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, 24th alt., arrived last night. She brings no news.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSON FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Tennessee has nominated Gen. Johnston of Utah, late of Texas, as a suitable nominee at the Charleston Convention for the next President.

LEAVENWORTH, April 11.—Contracts for the transportation of army supplies to New Mexico, were to-day awarded to Russell, Majors and Waddell, of this city.—The river has risen one foot in the last twenty-four hours, and is still rising slowly. The weather continues very dry.

CONGRESSIONAL.

LATEST NEWS BY THE PONY EXPRESS.
Kansas admitted—House vote to be pressed to a final vote on the 17th.

NOTES.
John Cochrane introduced a bill, April 9, for preventing the vessels of any Government, inclusive of these, subversive of any such Government carrying aught save bul-